be by filling up a definite proportion of the vacancies in the grade of Amildars and Deputy Amildars by the direct recruitment of well qualified young men. With this object in view, Government are pleased to sanction the following arrangements for direct recruitment:—

(1) Six Revenue Probationers will be appointed during the year 1926-27 for direct recruitment to the Amildari and Deputy Amildari posts, on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem during the probationary period, which will be fixed at two years. During this period, the Probationers are expected to qualify themselves by passing the prescribed examinations, after which they will be confirmed on the occurrence of vacancies.

(2) The Revenue Commissioner will invite applications from Graduates for the above six places of Revenue Probationers.

(3) Candidates will submit their applications to the Revenue Commissioner. No applications from candidates who are over 25 years of age will be entertained. Each application should be accompanied by a medical certificate as to the fitness of the candidate for executive work and two testimonials from gentlemen of recognised standing as to the character, social status, etc., of the candidate. A brief statement of the candidate's academic career with information as to prizes, medals, if any, won, and proficiency in sports, social and other qualities from the Head of the institution from which the candidate took his degree should accompany each application.

(4) A Committee consisting of the Revenue Commissioner, the Inspector-General of Education, the Excise Commissioner, the Senior Surgeon, and the Chief Secretary to Government will be appointed with the Revenue Commissioner as the convener, to deal with the applications. The Committee will consider the applications received, interview the candidates, and submit their recommendations to Government for orders.

3. The cost on account of these Probationers will be met by reappropriation of grants in the budget of the Revenue Department.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Grant of one Lakh of Rupees under Economic Development.

Read.—The discussions at the meeting of the Economic Conference held at Bangalore on the 30th July 1926 on the subject of utilising the provision of Rs. 1,00,000 made in the current year's Budget for Economic Development.

ORDER NO. REL. 37-60—E. C. 3-26-1, DATED 14TH AUGUST 1926.

From the discussions read above, Government observe that the members of the Conference were in favour of the main portion of the provision of Rs. 1,00,000 being utilised on certain important items of work in the programme of the Departments of Education, Agriculture, Industries and Commerce and Co-operation, a small sum being reserved for the establishment to be sanctioned in connection with the Economic Conference organization. They were also of opinion that a minimum grant of about Rs. 1,500 should be made to each of the District Boards for district economic work, the more backward districts being given larger allotments.

Government generally agree with this view. They are pleased to direct that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be reserved for the establishment that may be sanctioned in connection with the Conference organization. Separate orders will issue in this matter. Out of the balance, Government are pleased to make the following grants for the purposes shown against them:—

Rs.	10,000	for Visual Instruction Scheme.
,,	5,000	for an Educational Survey.
,,	2,000	for educational experiments.
,,	7,500	for an Industrial Survey.
,,	5,000	for the improvement of art industries.
,,	2,000	for tourists' advertisements.
,,	6,500	for helping hand-spinners.
,,	7,000	for the establishment of a Dye-House.
,,	4,000	for the demonstration of implements and manures.
,,	3,600	for waste land-trial plantations.
,,	9,000	for horticultural development.
,,	2,000	for bee-keeping.
,,	1,000	for the popularisation of Sericultural hand-basins.
,,	5,000	for Industrial co-operation and the financing of Depressed Class Co-operative Societies.
,,	5,000	for the publication of District and Taluk Hand Books.
Total Rs.	74,600	

Government are also pleased to allot a sum of Rs. 1,500 to each of the District Boards in the State, except the Shimoga District, to which, in view of the large need there is for economic development work in the District, they are pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 5,000.

The amounts sanctioned above will be utilised after definite schemes are submitted to Government by the departmental or other authorities concerned and the sanction of Government obtained in each case. Government desire that immediate action should be taken in the matter.

The grants sanctioned above, together with the amount of Rs. 20,000 reserved for establishment, come to a total of Rs. 1,10,100 as against the sanctioned provision of 1,00,000 made in the Budget. It is anticipated, however, that in view of the fact that operations begin some time after the opening of the official year, there will be no necessity to make any additional allotment this year.

R. RANGA RAO,
Ex-officio *Secretary to Government*,
Economic Conference.

Report on the working of Vaccination and of the Vaccine Institute during the Calendar year 1925.

READ—

Reports on Vaccination and the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore, for the Calendar year 1925, received with letters Nos. Per. Y. 16, dated 22nd May 1926, from the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore, and No. 1104, dated 3rd—10th April 1926, from the Director of Public Health Institute, respectively.

ORDER No. G. 1881-900—SANY. 48-25-10, DATED 18TH AUGUST 1926.

Recorded.

2. *Number of Vaccinations performed.*—There were 168 vaccinators against 163 during the previous year. The total number of vaccinations performed by them was 1,71, 322 as compared with 1,53,720 during 1924, showing an increase of 17,602. Of these, the number of vaccinations performed in the rural areas was 1,25,213 against 1,11,116 in the previous year. The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator was 914, which was more than that of the previous year by 104. Special attention continued to be paid to vaccinations in Holegeries and Madigakeries, the total number of cases performed being 11,675.

3. *Prevalence of small-pox.*—The total number of deaths from small-pox was 7,338 against 6,942 giving a ratio of 1·25 against 1·13 in the previous year. The largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 1,929 occurred in the Kolar District.

4. *Inspections.*—The total number of vaccination cases inspected by the Chief Sanitary Inspectors of the Districts in the course of their inspections was 38,205. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of vaccinators in 78 towns and 75 villages.

5. *Compulsory Vaccination.*—With the passing of the amended Vaccination Regulation, VII of 1925 on 7th July 1925, vaccination became compulsory as a permanent measure in all the Municipalities constituted under the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906, and in the local area under the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. Proposals for extending it to other areas are under consideration.

6. *Cost of the Department.*—The total cost of the Department, exclusive of that of the Vaccine Institute, was Rs. 48,495-8-5 against Rs. 48,366-15-8.

7. *Vaccine Institute.*—During the year, 270 calves were successfully vaccinated and yielded 29,873 grains of pulp equivalent to 2,98,730 cases. The quantity of vaccine issued during the year was enough for 2,28,679 cases. The cost of lymph supplied during 1925 was 11.99 pies per case against 10.62 pies during 1924, the slight rise being due to increased charges consequent on the reorganisation of the establishment of the Institute. The income and expenditure of the Institute during 1925 were Rs. 20,947-4-5 and Rs. 13,007-14-2 respectively, yielding a net profit of Rs. 7,939-6-3. The outstandings on account of the supply of Vaccine lymph at the close of the year were Rs. 31,466-3-2, of which a sum of Rs. 20,043-5-7 related to the supplies made during previous years. It is hoped that consequent on the issue of